# MURFREESBORO our future begins now

**Presentation:** 

**Chapter 4, Land Use and Character** 

**Future Land Use Map** 



# CHAPTER 4, LAND USE AND CHARACTER

#### **On Parkland Dedication**

Kendig Keast Collaborative has researched regulations of the 14 comparison cities outlined in Chapter 1, *Planning Context* of the 2035 Comprehensive Plan for their requirements on parkland dedication, fees-in-lieu to land dedication, and park development fees. Of the fourteen cities researched, the following was noted:

- Four cities do not require dedication of land for parks;
- Four cities reserve the right to request a developer/subdivider to dedicate or reserve land for future use as a public park or open space;
- Six cities require parkland dedication and/or open space as a part of their subdivision regulations;
- **Four** of the abovementioned six cities provide a fee-in-lieu option to for land dedication to developers/subdividers.

**Clarksville, TN** - supports it's parks and open spaces through the collection of user fees supplied by the citizens and/or groups utilizing the parks and their facilities in its Parks and Recreation User Fee Policy.

No open space or parkland dedication is required by the City of Clarksville (add this next section) through the subdivision approval process. However, if the subdivider choses to do a "cluster residential subdivision option", at least 15% of the tract is to be placed in common open space to be maintained by the homeowners association. Development in some zoning districts (residential or mixed-use planned unit development and townhouse condominiums) also requires the set aside of at 15% of the tract as common open space to be maintained by the condominium association.



# CHAPTER 4, LAND USE AND CHARACTER

#### **Contents**

- 4.1 Prologue. What is Land Use Planning?
- **4.2** Existing Conditions

**Guiding Principles** 

Goals

**4.3** Development Pattern

**Regional Context: Metropolis, City, and Town** 

**Community Anatomy: Neighborhood, District, and Corridor** 

4.4 Description of Use and Character

**Land Uses** 

On Zoning

**Community Character Classifications and Categories** 

4.5 Future Land Use Map

**Growth Sequencing Program** 

**Environmental Constraints** 

**Land Use Policies** 

**4.6 Future Development Pattern** 

**Development Form: Key Concepts** 

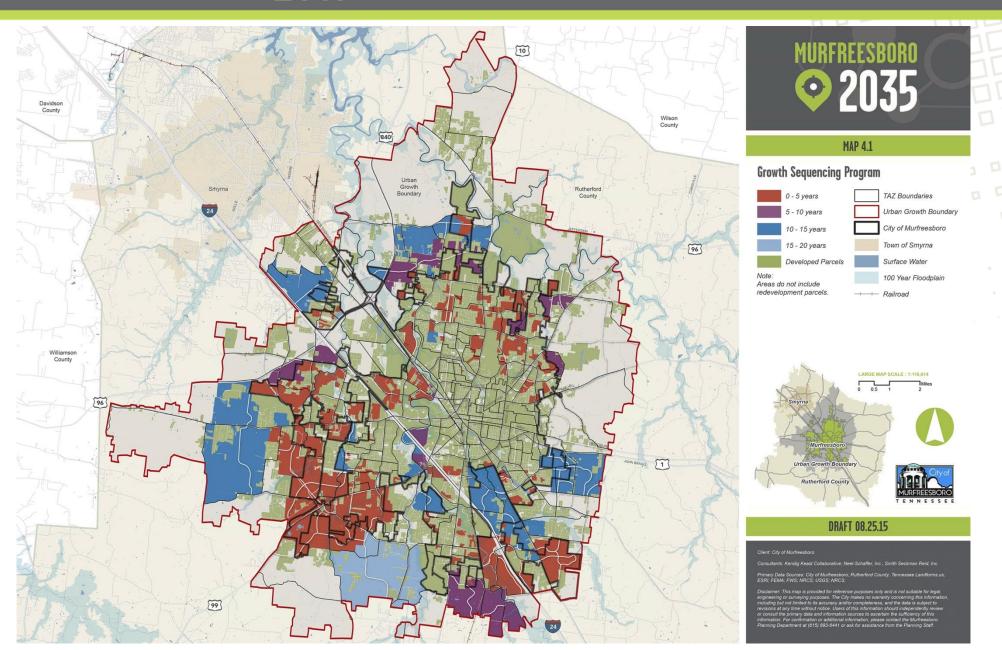
**Special Area Plans: Neighborhood, District and Corridor** 

4.7 Land Use Strategies, Actions and Initiatives



# MURFREESBORO 2035

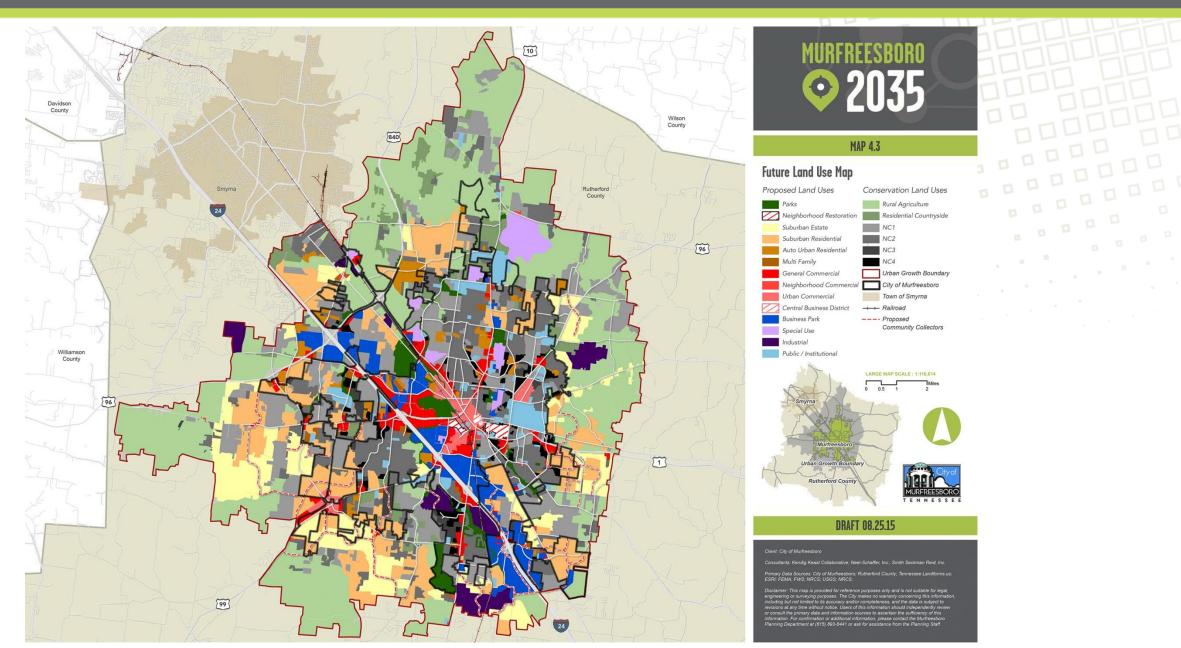
# **GROWTH SEQUENCING PROGRAM**





# MURFREESBORO 2035

# **FUTURE LAND USE**





#### **1 Planning Context**

Population Projections 2015 2035

Murfreesboro: **124,745 228,090** 

Planning Area (UGB + City): **202,140 362,388** 

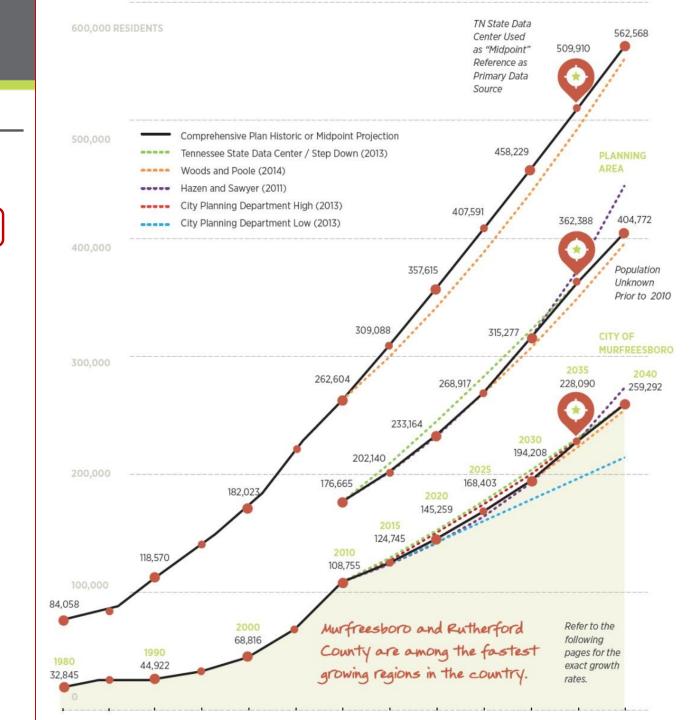
Rutherford County: 309,088 **509,910** 

Planning Area Growth: 160,248 persons

Future Land Use Plan: 120,009 persons

Delta: **40,239** persons

Remaining Land: 35,010 acres





# **LAND USE POLICIES**

Why are we concerned about the lands outside of the City limits (within the UGB)?

Traffic and Congestion (2040 Major Transportation Plan)

**Environmental Capacity (Health and Safety)** 

Highest and Best Use of Land (preservation of agricultural resources)

**Ensure Contiguous Growth / Development Patterns** 

**Land Use Compatibility** 

**Preservation of Landscape and Community Character** 



- Guiding Principle 1: Inter-jurisdictional Cooperation. At the county and regional scale, encourage cooperative growth management policies and regulations to facilitate more contiguous, compact development patterns, which will in turn, protect farmland and open space from urban sprawl.
- Guiding Principle 2: Growth Management. Enhance Murfreesboro's small-town atmosphere with strong growth management policies that balance infill development areas with greenfield development, while stimulating economic development opportunities.
- Guiding Principle 3: Fiscally Responsible Development. Effectively manage future growth to achieve a compact urban form and fiscally responsible pattern of development. Preferably, development should occur on vacant infill areas and/or areas contiguous to existing development and then sequentially outward as adequate facilities become available. New development or redevelopment on vacant parcels in an existing neighborhood or district should maintain compatibility with existing uses and the prevailing character of the area.



- Guiding Principle 4: Build on Existing Strengths. Use existing strengths as a foundation to allow the City to respond positively to demographic and economic change while retaining the community's character.
- Guiding Principle 5: Ensure Equity. Encourage land use decisions that reduce existing disparities, minimize burdens, extend benefits, and improve socio-economic opportunities for underserved and under-represented populations.
- Guiding Principle 6: Adhere to Systems' Capacity. Encourage new development and significant redevelopment where adequate public services and utility capacity are already in place or projected for improvement.
- Guiding Principle 7: Respect Environmental Constraints. Plan around the physical characteristics of the land, including slope, soil types, shallow depth to karst geological formations and sinkholes, and other environmental characteristics, floodplains, and wetlands.
- Guiding Principle 8: Resilience. Encourage land use decisions that improve the ability of individuals, communities, economic systems, and the natural and built environment to recover from natural and human-made disasters, and economic shifts.



- Guiding Principle 9: Preserve Resources. To the extent possible, preserve active agricultural land uses. Consider their value to future generations. Consider their value to the community in case of national emergency threatening the integrity of the food supply. And think of their value as open space.
- Guiding Principle 10: Mix of Uses. Promote mixed land use at different scales. Locate retail, office, residential, institutional, and recreational uses within walking distance of each other in compact neighborhoods with pedestrian-oriented streets. Land use diversity will:
  - protect existing investments, while providing opportunities for individual initiative and choice;
  - promote independence of movement, especially for the young and the elderly;
  - safety in commercial areas, through around-the-clock presence of people;
     and
  - reduce the need for automobile use by enabling shorter trips.



- Guiding Principle 11: Ensure Options for Walkability. Promote neighborhood development patterns that are highly walkable, meaning there is a mixture of uses within convenient distances so that automobiles are not essential for relatively short trips.
- Guiding Principle 12: Avoid Linear Land Use Patterns. Create districts approaching a square, as opposed to long oblongs.
- Guiding Principle 13: Ensure Adequate Transitions. Encourage development patterns that provide appropriate transitions and buffering between differing land use intensities. Where developments of incompatible intensities abut, there should be adequate landscaping and screening to separate them.
- Guiding Principle 14: Provide Housing Choice. Include a variety of housing types and sizes to accommodate the needs of existing and prospective residents. This includes, but is not limited to, youth, college students, single professionals, families, empty nesters, seniors, and those of varying economic ability. Ensure there are options for convenient, affordable and dignified places to live.



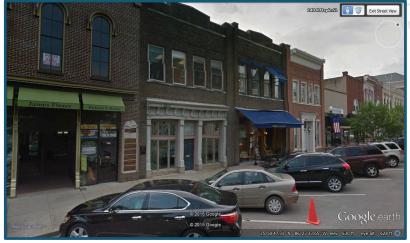
- Guiding Principle 15: School District Coordination. Continue close coordination with area school districts regarding new campus locations and joint planning for City-school park and recreation areas.
- Guiding Principle 16: Ensure Compatibility. Develop multi-family housing at a density and scale that is compatible with the surrounding neighborhood, available utilities, and roadway capacity. Larger multi-family developments should be located on sites with adequate space for off-street parking, accessory structures, and recreational activity.
- Guiding Principle 17: Enhance Entrances to the City. Prioritize community enhancements along Murfreesboro's most visible and heavily used gateways and corridors.
- Guiding Principle 18: Engender a Sense of Place. Maintain and enhance Murfreesboro's natural, cultural, scenic and heritage assets in accordance with preservation guidelines and development standards.

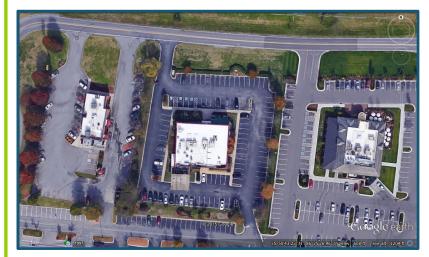


# LAND USE VS. CHARACTER

Land Use vs. Character: The use is the same but the character is much different.









Character is a result of the context and design rather than its use. Here, one is of an urban character while the other is of an auto-urban character.



# **LAND USE POLICIES**

### 4.4 Description of Use and Character

Principal Land Uses: Rural / Agriculture

Residential

Commercial / Office

Industrial

Public / Institutional

Parks / Open Space

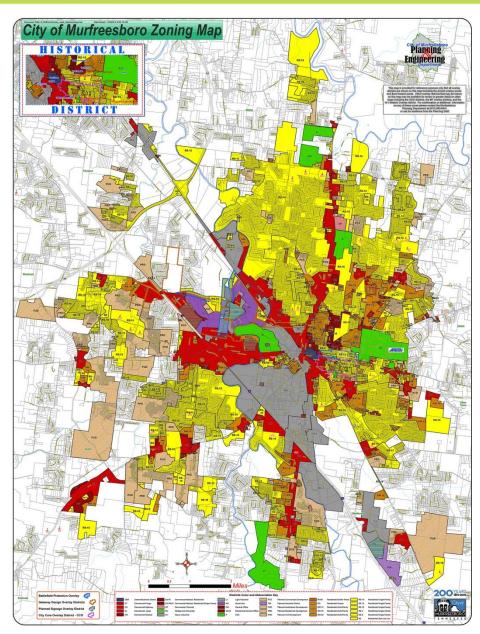
Principal Character Classes: Rural

Suburban

Urban



# **ZONING MAP**



#### **Districts**

- 01) RS-15 Residential Single-Family
- 02) RS-12 Residential Single-Family
- 03) RS-10 Residential Single-Family
- 04) RS-8 Residential Single-Family
- **05) RS-4 Residential Single-Family**
- 06) RZ Residential Zero Lot Line
- 07) R-MO Residential Mobile Home
- **08) RD Residential Duplex**
- 09) RM-22 Residential Multi-Family
- 10) RM-16 Residential Multi-Family
- 11) RM-12 Residential Multi-Family
- 12) PRD Planned Residential Development
- 13) PUD Planned Unit Development
- 14) OG-R Residential General Office
- 15) CM-R Commercial Medical, Residential
- 16) CM-RS-8 Comm. Medical, Res. Single Family
- 17) MU Mixed Use
- 18) CH Commercial Highway
- 19) CF Commercial Fringe

- 20) CL Commercial Local
- 21) CM Commercial Medical
- 22) CP Commercial, Planned
- 23) CBD Central Business District
- 24) PCD Planned Commercial Development
- 25) OG General Office
- 26) L-I Light Industrial
- 27) H-I Heavy Industrial
- 28) PID Planned Industrial District
- 29) CU College and University
- **30) PID Planned Institutional District**
- 31) P Park
- A) AOD Airport Overlay District
- B) Battlefield Protection Overlay
- C) City Core Overlay District
- D) GDO Gateway Design Overlay District
- **E) Planned Signage Overlay District**
- F) H-1 Historic District



# RESIDENTIAL ZONING





# RESIDENTIAL ZONING





# RESIDENTIAL ZONING



# **DEVELOPMENT OPTIONS**

# **By-Right Development Options**

- no zone change required

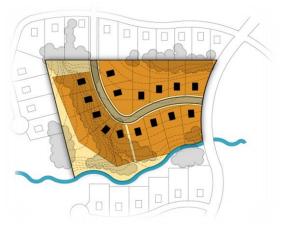


### **Standard**

Units: 15

Size: 2 ac.

**OSR: 0%** 



#### Cluster

Units: 15

Size: 1.5 ac.

OSR: 15%



### **Planned**

Units: 24

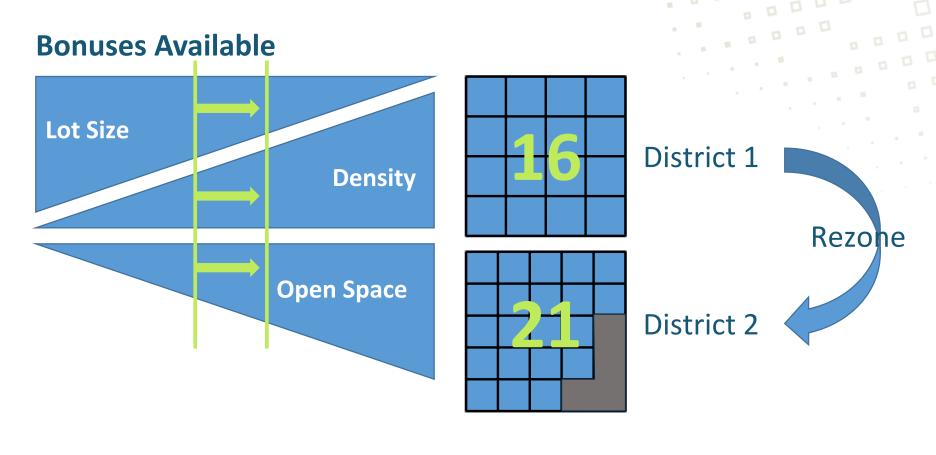
Size: 10,000 sf.

OSR: 65%

The reduction of lot size is offset by an increase in the percentage of open space thereby holding density neutral. The open space may protect sensitive resources, preserve valued open space for parks and greenways, and be used to buffer adjacent development.

# **DEVELOPMENT OPTIONS**

# Districts that Reward Good, Responsible Development





# - CONSTRUCTIVE CRITIQUE -

### Sec. 19. Residential Districts

**Key Recommendation:** For new development, consolidate districts according to intended development character, which will reduce the total number of districts and necessary map amendments and hence unnecessary process.

### **Three Options v. Districts**

Comprehensive Plan	Current Zoning Ordinance (Appendix A)	Zoning & Sign Code	
Land Use Designation	Current Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Development Options
Suburban	RS-15, Single-Family Residential	Suburban Residential (SR)	Standard
	RS-12, Single-Family Residential		Cluster
	RS-10, Single-Family Residential		Planned

1:1 Relationship



## DISTRICTS VS. OPTIONS

### Sec. 19. Residential Districts

**Key Recommendation:** For new development, consolidate districts according to intended development character, which will reduce the total number of districts and necessary map amendments and hence unnecessary process.

<b>Proposed District</b>	Current District(s)	Notes
Suburban Estate	None	Acreages / Large Lots (1+ ac)
Suburban Residential	RS-15; RS-12; RS- 10;	Open space ratio (OSR) increases commensurate with reduced lot size to moderate density
Auto-Urban (General) Residential - Single Family	RS-8; RS-4; R-D; RZ	Single-family detached and attached dwellings, with increasing OSR to moderate density
Auto-Urban Residential - Multiple-Family	RM-22 RM-12; RM-16	Multiple-family dwellings
Urban Commercial / Mixed-Use		High-density, multi-family, mixed-use



# **CHARACTER CLASSIFICATIONS**

### **Community Character Classifications and Categories**

Class: Rural Category: Rural Agriculture Character

**Countryside Character** 

Suburban Suburban Estate Character

**Suburban Residential Character** 

**Suburban Neighborhood Commercial Character** 

**Auto-Urban (General) Residential Character** 

**Auto-Urban Multi-Family Residential Character** 

**Auto-Urban (General) Residential** 

**Urban Commercial / Mixed-Use (UC)** 

Urban

**Neighborhood Conservation (NC)** 

**Neighborhood Restoration (NR)** 

**Business Park** 

**Industrial** 

**Public / Institutional** 

**Special Use** 

Park / Open Space



### Classification / Category: Rural / Agriculture Character (RC)

General:

sparsely developed, mainly agricultural and semiwilderness forested lands interspersed with very lowdensity residential; primarily found outside the City limits within LIGB:

limits, within UGB;

includes areas with particular environmental

constraints.

Development Types: residential homesteads;

agricultural uses;

agriculture-focused commercial retail;

Characteristics: rural character resulting from wide open landscapes;

scattered residential development on relatively large

acreages;

no centralized water or sanitary sewer service

available;

City Zoning Districts: not applicable

### Classification / Category: Rural / Countryside Character (RC)

General: sparse residential acreages in the ex-urban areas (on

the fringe of the City limits and within UGB);

will ultimately become Suburban Estate (SE) if

planning in these rural areas does not permanently

provide large areas of open space for agricultural or

natural areas.

Development Types: large lot, single family detached;

outbuildings associated with small-scale, intensive

agriculture;

rural hamlets or villages;

Characteristics: scattered, utilitarian residential development on

relatively large acreages (3-10 acres)

City Zoning Districts: not applicable



### Classification / Category: Suburban / Suburban Estate Character (SE)

General: requires low density development on larger properties, thereby producing a visual openness;

Development Types: palatial residential dwellings set back from rural roads;

may more closely resemble a larger version of the

typical suburban character;

Characteristics: ornamental landscape enhancements and manicured

lawn areas;

automobile is often celebrated as driveway is a dominant element in the composition of the manicured landscape;

garages are often free-standing and situated to the side or rear of the main dwelling;

parcels are typically 1-3 acres.

City Zoning Districts: not applicable



Classification / Category: Suburban / Suburban Residential Character (SR)

adjacent, "borrowed" views that contribute to a semi-General: rural character are temporary, rather than permanent. **Development Types:** detached residential dwellings; planned developments to provide other housing types (e.g., Auto-Urban attached residential); similar to Auto-Urban (General) Residential category, Characteristics: there is noticeable accommodation of the automobile; garages are typically integrated into the front facade of the dwelling with driveways on the side of homes or occupying a portion of the front yard space. City Zoning Districts: **Single Family Residential Districts:** - RS-15 - RS-12 **RS-10** 



Classification / Category: Urban / Auto-Urban (General) Residential Character (AUR)

Development Types: includes detached residential dwellings; attached housing types (e.g., duplexes, triplexes, townhomes, patio homes); planned developments (with a potential mix of housing types / densities) Characteristics: less openness and separation between dwellings compared to suburban character areas, due to size of parcel and proportion of building footprint to parcel; automobile significantly influences the design and character of the dwelling; front yard is consumed by the driveway and off-street parking. City Zoning Districts: **Single Family Residential Districts:**  RS-10 RS-8 **RS-4**  Residential Zero Lot Line District (RZ) **Duplex Residential District (R-D) Planned Residential Development (PRD)** 



### Classification / Category: Urban / Auto-Urban Multi-Family Character (AUMF)

higher density residential uses have this character due General: to their density, limited open space, relative amount of impervious surface devoted to buildings and parking lots, and increased building enclosure. complexes of often several, multi-story (two-three) **Development Types:** multi-family buildings, interspersed with parking lots and open spaces areas. Gated automobile and pedestrian entrances; Characteristics: Internal orientation; designated recreational areas, often with pool house and pool; shared stair wells and elevators, depending on the number of stories; City Zoning Districts: **Residential Multi-family District (RM)** RM-12 **RM-16 RM-22 Mobile Home District (R-MO)** 

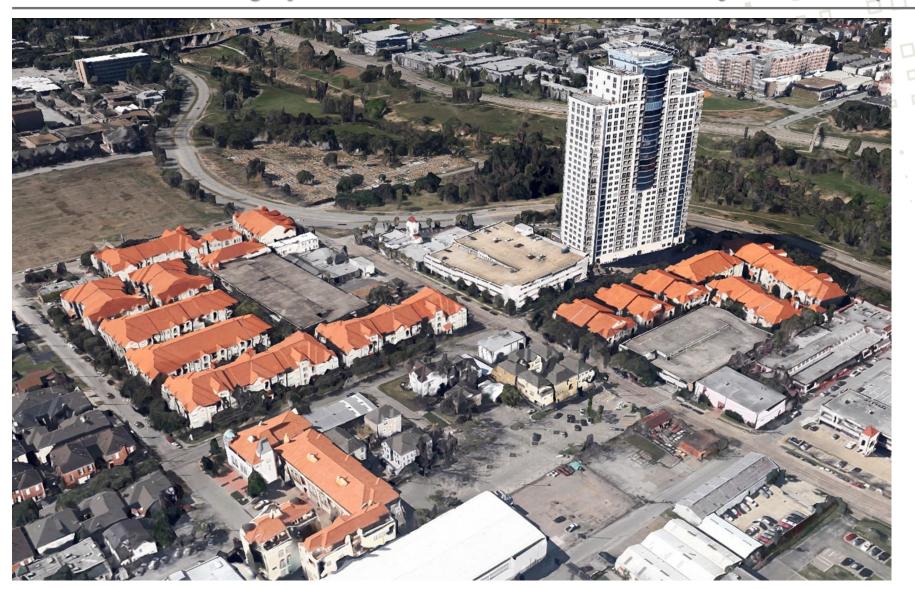


### Classification / Category: Urban / Auto-Urban Multi-Family Character (AUMF)





### Classification / Category: Urban / Auto-Urban Multi-Family Character (AUMF)





### Classification / Category: Urban / Auto-Urban Multi-Family Character (AUMF)



Mid-rise residential in mixed-use environment.
Columbia, SC



### Classification / Category: Suburban / Neighborhood Commercial Character (SC)

General: automobile-oriented commercial and office nodes that are designed at a neighborhood scale and cater to

pedestrians;

includes residences converted into professional

offices;

to and surrounded by neighborhoods and at principal intersections of collector streets.

Development Types: professional offices, convenience stores, dry cleaners,

post offices, and drug stores.

Characteristics: should be small-scale, low-intensity land uses,

generally about the same scale and intensity level as

SE/SR development.

City Zoning Districts: Local Commercial District (CL)

**Medical District Residential (CM-R)** 

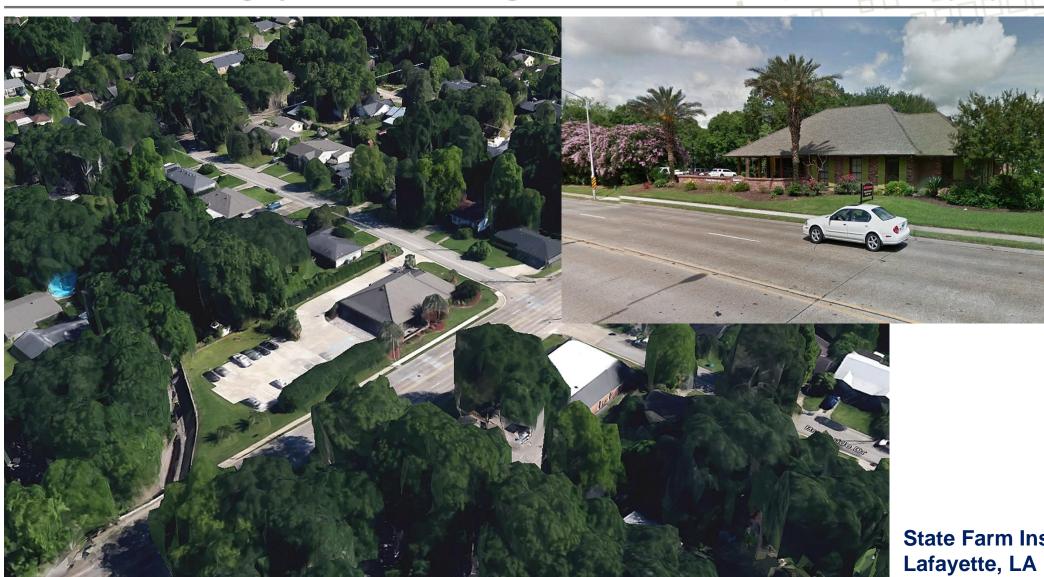
**Medical District - Commercial (CM)** 

**Medical District Residential Single Family (CM-RS-8)** 

**Commercial Fringe District (CF)** 



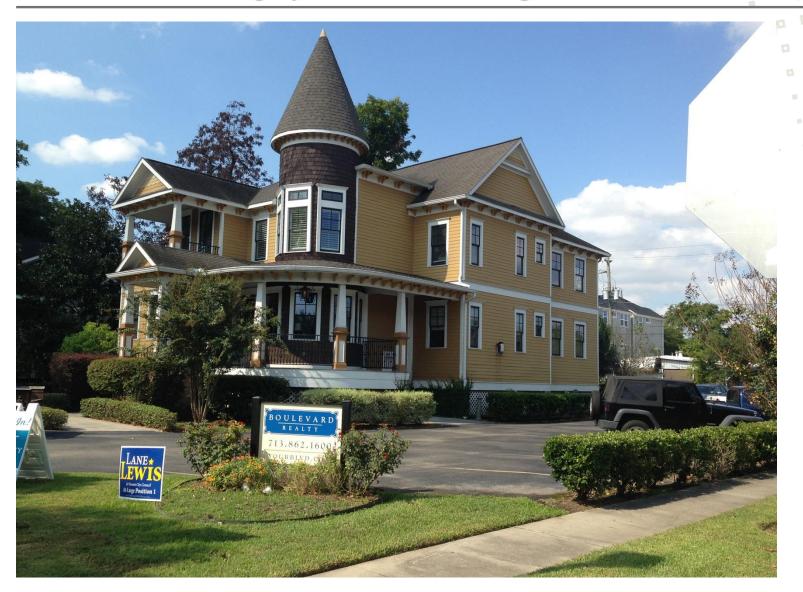
### Classification / Category: Suburban / Neighborhood Commercial Character (SC)



**State Farm Insurance** 



### Classification / Category: Suburban / Neighborhood Commercial Character (SC)





### Classification / Category: Suburban / Neighborhood Commercial Character (SC)





### Classification / Category: Suburban / Neighborhood Commercial Character (SC)





### Classification / Category: Suburban / Neighborhood Commercial Character (SC)





Classification / Category: Urban / Auto-Urban (General) Commercial Character (GC)

General: role of the automobile.

Development Types: "strip" commercial centers along major roadways;

automobile service-related enterprises (e.g. gas /

service stations, auto parts, car washes;

restaurant chains (e.g., fast food, other);

"big-box" commercial stores (e.g., grocery, appliances,

Wal-Marts, clothing, etc.); and

hotels and motels.

Characteristics: Significant portions of development sites devoted to

vehicular access drives, circulation routes, surface

parking, and loading/delivery areas, making pavement

the most prominent visual feature;

Buildings typically set back toward rear of site to

accommodate expansive parking areas in front, closest

to passing traffic;

City Zoning Districts: Highway Commercial District (CH)

**Gateway Design Overlay District (GDO)** 

Planned Commercial District (PCD)



### Classification / Category: Urban / Urban Commercial / Mixed-Use Character (UC)

similar to what can be found in Downtown and include General: little or no building setbacks; a strong pedestrian orientation at the sidewalk level. characterized by taller, larger buildings that occupy most if not all of the site and are set at the street edge with parking largely on-street and in structures, Development Types: mixed-use (on single sites and within individual structures); residential above commercial or office; commercial retail/services; office; public / institutional; entertainment; streetscape enhancements, limited area for private Characteristics: landscaping. City Zoning Districts: **Central Business District (CBD) Mixed Use District (MU)** Planned Unit Development (PUD)



Classification: Neighborhood Conservation (NC)

General:

applied to established neighborhoods that are largely built-out and stable, and where no significant change in development type or pattern is expected or desired;

Designed to preserve existing housing stock (and avoid excessive nonconformities and variance requests) and parcel sizes, and also to govern periodic infill and/or redevelopment activity within a neighborhood to ensure compatibility;

meant to "lock in" standards for each area that reflect and reinforce how the neighborhood originally developed, or has evolved over time, and the existing, prevailing character;

NC district designation can be further divided into sub-districts to preserve the character of specific neighborhoods.

#### Existing > Proposed

Future Land Use Map: NC1 Suburban Estate [1-	1-3 acres]
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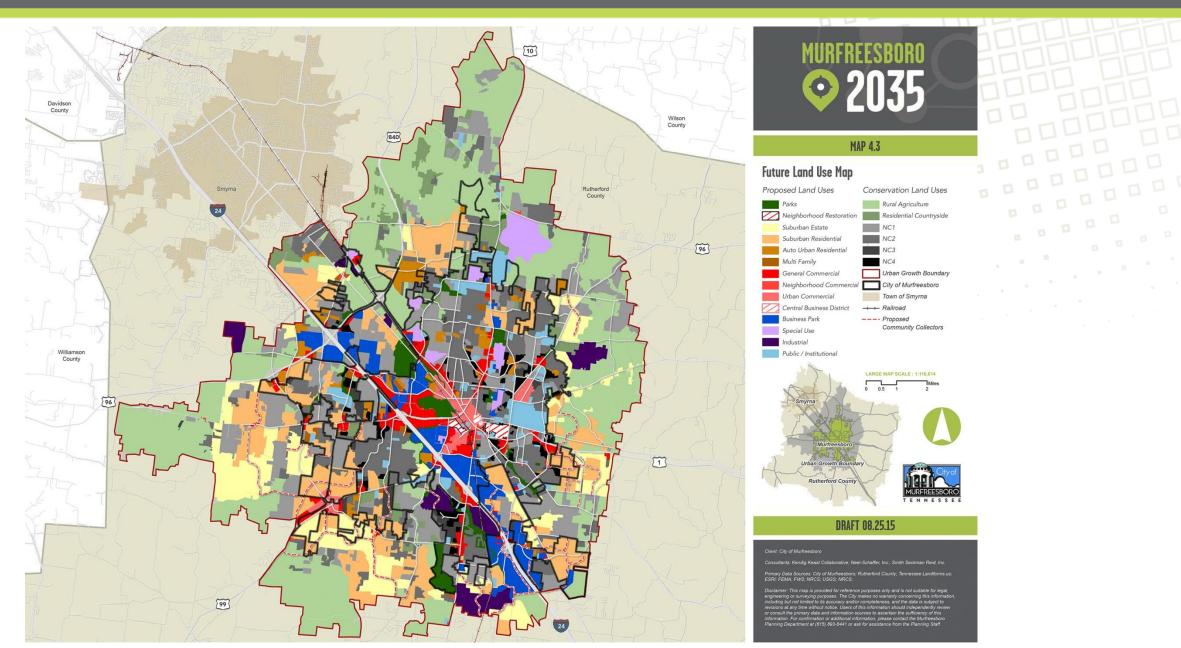
NC2 Suburban Residential [RS-15; RS-12]

NC3 Auto-Urban (General) Residential [RS-10; RS-8; RS-4; RD]

NC4 Auto-Urban Multi-Family Residential [RM-22; RM-16; RM-12]



## **FUTURE LAND USE**





### Classification: Neighborhood Restoration (NR)

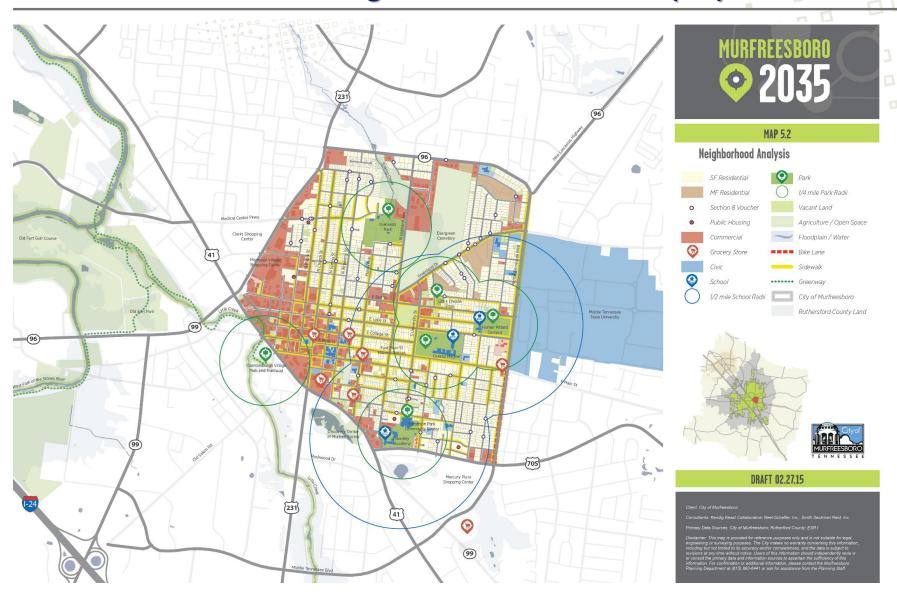
The principal distinction between NC and NR districts, General: is that over time, the neighborhoods within NR districts, have endured considerable neglect and lack of investment, resulting in blighted areas, sub-standard buildings, an abundance of rental properties, vacant structures and vacant parcels; and will require significant intervention on behalf of the City, in order to revitalize and make more viable. **Development Types:** Modest, single family detached dwellings, with or without freestanding carports; Neighborhood commercial buildings and churches of generally the same scale as residential development. Some multi-family residential with internal parking courts, with average densities of 10-15 units per acre. Single Family Residential Districts (RS-12 through RS-4) City Zoning Districts: **Duplex Residential District (RD)** Residential Zero Lot Line District (RZ) Residential Multi-family District (RM-12, RM-16)

Downtown East Neighborhood



### Classification:

### **Neighborhood Restoration (NR)**





Classification: Business Park (BP)

General: Suburban in character, are typically developed in a campus-style setting that features reduced site

coverage and increased open space;

Development Types: Primarily office, medical, and technology/research

uses;

Light industrial, warehousing and distribution uses that

are well-screened and in buildings with upgraded

facade treatments;

Characteristics: Extensive landscaping of business park perimeter, and

special streetscape and design treatments at entries,

key intersections, and internal focal points.

Site operations are conducted indoors with no (or very

limited) outdoor storage or display.

City Zoning Districts: General Office District (OG)

**General Office District - Residential (OG-R)** 

**Medical District Residential (CM-R)1** 

**Medical District - Commercial (CM)1** 

**Medical District Residential Single Family (CM-RS-8)1** 

**Light Industrial District (L-I)** 



### Classification: Industrial (I)

Combines uses such as office / warehouse, wholesale, General: product assembly, and light manufacturing are included with heavier uses that often include outdoor storage, display and work activity. Development Types: heavy and light industrial; heavy commercial (i.e., retail sales involving larger merchandise or vehicles, often with significant outdoor display areas, such as lumber supply yard); office uses accessory to a primary industrial use. may involve significant truck traffic or direct rail service; Characteristics: on-site presence of large-scale moving equipment in some cases; potential for environmental impacts that may affect the proximity and type of adjacent uses, including particulate emissions, noise, vibrations, smells, etc., plus the risk of fire or explosion depending on the materials handled or processed; **Heavy Industrial (H-I)** 

### Classification: Industrial (I)





### Classification: Industrial (I)





Classification: Public / Institutional (PI)

General: This category encompasses major City-owned facilities,

plus other public and private buildings and sites with

an institutional nature.

Development Types: Municipal and other government buildings;

Public safety facilities (police, fire);

Schools, colleges and universities;

Hospitals and medical centers;

Large churches and cemeteries.

Characteristics: High degree of visitation and/or pedestrian activity;

Institutional functions may require multiple buildings,

arranged in a campus-like setting;

Facilities may have special parking and passenger

drop-off requirements;

Buildings are sometimes set back from the road to provide more prominence, with large amounts of open

spaces surrounding the buildings.

City Zoning Districts: College and University District (CU)

Planned Institutional Development (PND)



Classification: Special Use (SU)

General: The Special Use classification is for development that

supports municipal / regional functions and may include infrastructure and transportation operations.

The specific locations of Special Uses is typically

dependent on the relationship of the use to the larger

system. In most cases, Special Uses may be

incompatible with adjacent uses due to environmental

factors (e.g., odor, emissions) or safety-related issues.

Development Types: Murfreesboro Municipal Airport;

Middle Point Landfill;

Sinking Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant;

**Water Towers**;

**Rutherford County Jail.** 

Characteristics: The Special Use category is also for uses that may

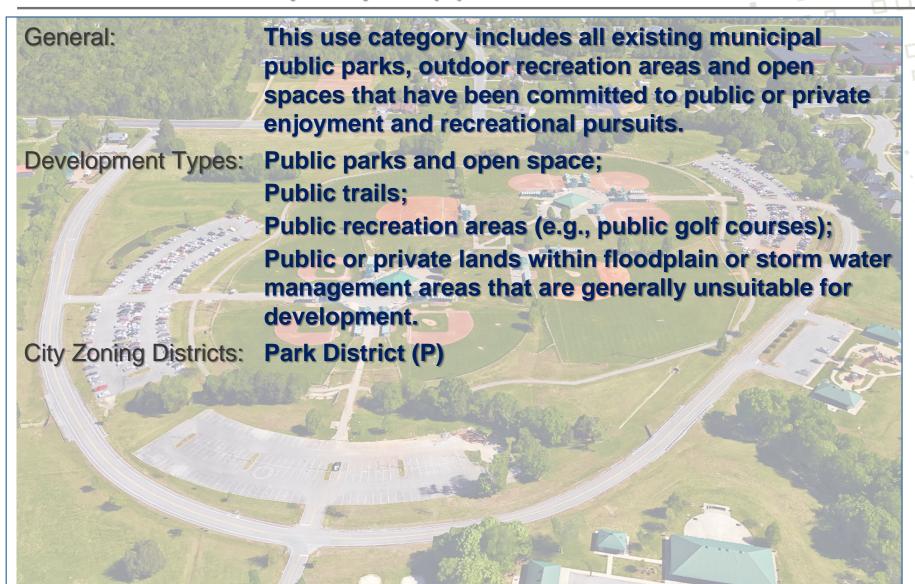
require a special zoning overlay district, such as the

**Murfreesboro Municipal Airport.** 

City Zoning Districts: Airport Overlay District (AOD)



### Classification: Park / Open Space (P)





#### **Policies**

- Policy 4.1: In areas where there is a combination of 0-2 feet depth to bedrock and soils series where the suitability for septic has been determined "very limited," the maximum residential development density should be no more than one dwelling unit per acre, unless dwellings are connected to City utilities.
- Policy 4.2: Residential subdivisions with development densities greater than 2.42 units per acre should be required to be annexed into the City so as to receive full municipal services.

#### Note:

All parcels requesting municipal services must be annexed into the City.



### **City and County Bulk Regulations**

Figure 4.X, City of Murfreesboro Residential Districts - Bulk Regulations							
District and Use	Area (sq. ft.)	Lot Width (ft.)	Net Density <sup>2</sup>	Gross Density <sup>3</sup>			
RS-15 Residential District  1. Dwellings and other uses permitted.	15,000	75 2.9		2.42			
RS-12 Residential District  1. Dwellings and other uses permitted.	12,000	12,000 70		63 2.98			
RS-10 Residential District  1. Dwellings and other uses permitted.	10,000	00 65 4.4		3.54			
RS-8 Residential District  1. Dwellings and other uses permitted.	8,000	55	5.4	4.4			
RS-4 Residential District  1. Dwellings and other uses permitted.	4,000	40	10.8	7.57			
<ul> <li>R-D Residential District</li> <li>1. Single-family detached dwellings and other uses permitted, except</li> <li>2. Two-family dwellings</li> <li>3. Single-family with zero lot line.</li> </ul>	8,000 8,000 4,000	55 55 27	5.4 10.9 10.9	4.4 8.9 8.64			
RM-12 Residential District  1. Single-family detached dwellings and other uses permitted except  2. Two-family dwellings  3. Three-family dwellings  4. Four-family dwellings  5. Single-family with zero lot line, attached or detached  6. Multiple family dwellings	7,500 7,500 11,250 15,000 3,750 FN	50 50 50 50 50 18 50	5.8 11.6 11.6 11.6 11.6 FN	4.46 9.4 3.1			

<sup>1.</sup> Street Right-of-Way width is assumed to be 50 ft with curb and gutter, for local City streets and 60 ft. for local roads within the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB).

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Figure 4.X, Rutherford County Residential Districts - Bulk Regulations							
District and Use	Area (sq. ft.)	Lot Width (ft.) Net Density <sup>2</sup>		Gross Density <sup>3</sup>			
RL - Low Density Residential District  1. Dwellings and other uses permitted.	43,560 (1 acre)	100	N/A	0.86			
RM - Medium Density Residential District  1. Dwellings and other uses permitted.	15,000	75	N/A	2.42			

<sup>1.</sup> Street Right-of-Way width is assumed to be 50 ft with curb and gutter, for local City streets and 60 ft. for local roads within the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB).

<sup>2.</sup> Net Density calculations taken from City of Murfreesboro Appendix A - Chart 2, A-272 (March 13 2014 Edition)

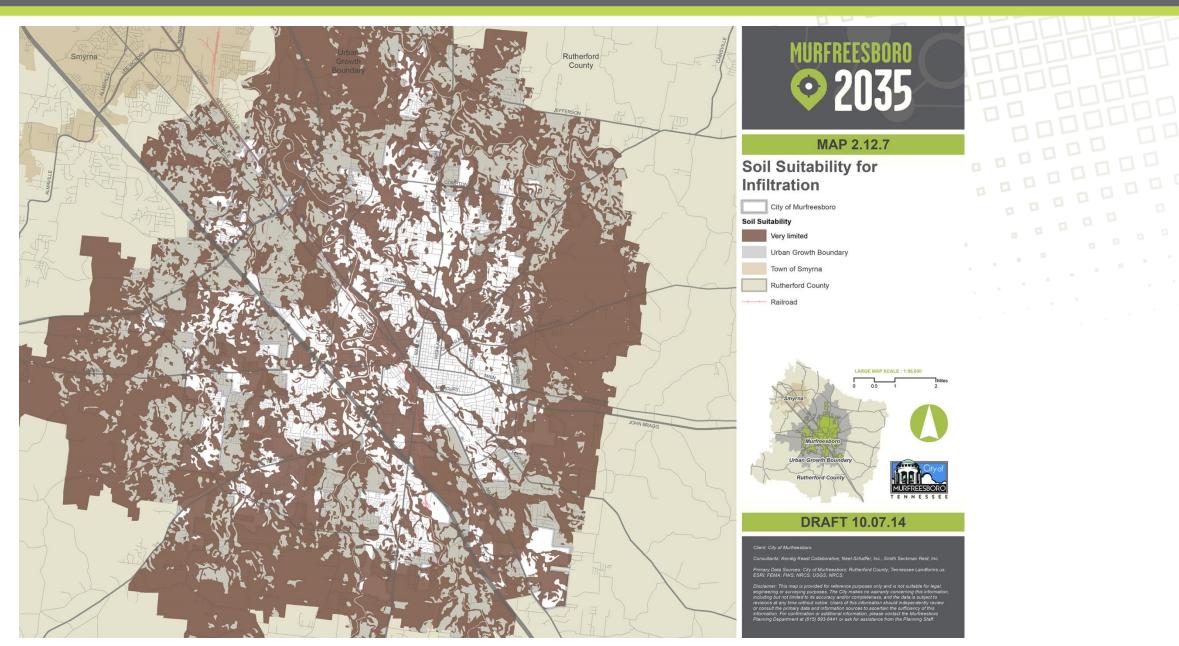
<sup>3.</sup> Gross Density calculations include street right-of-way, drainage easements, and a .05 percent open space ratio.

<sup>2.</sup> Net Density calculations taken from City of Murfreesboro Appendix A - Chart 2, A-272 (March 13 2014 Edition)

<sup>3.</sup> Gross Density calculations include street right-of-way, drainage easements, drip fields and a .05 percent open space ratio.

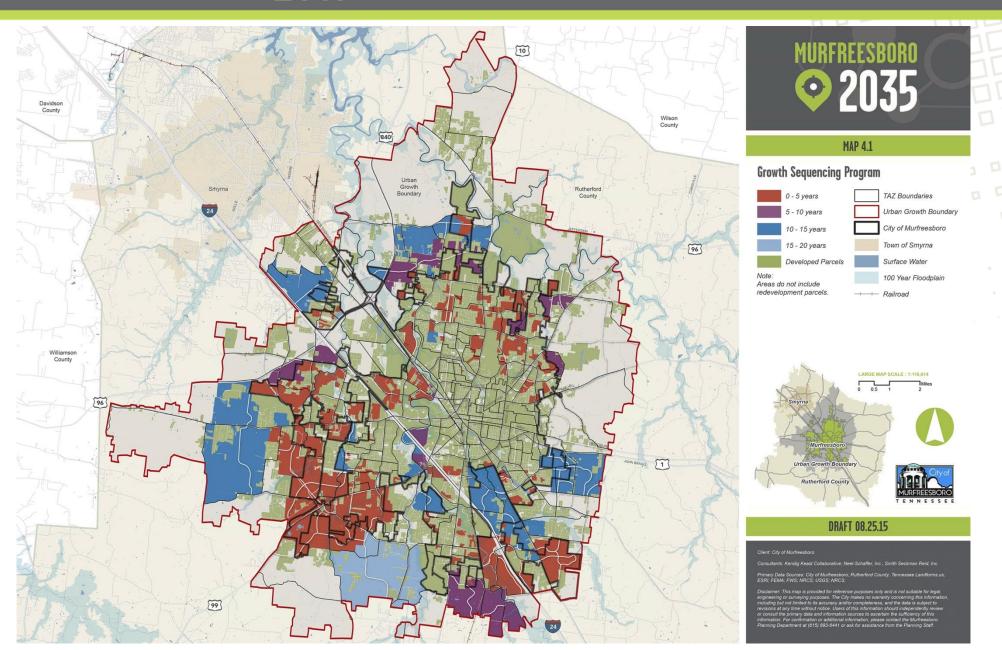


# **ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS**

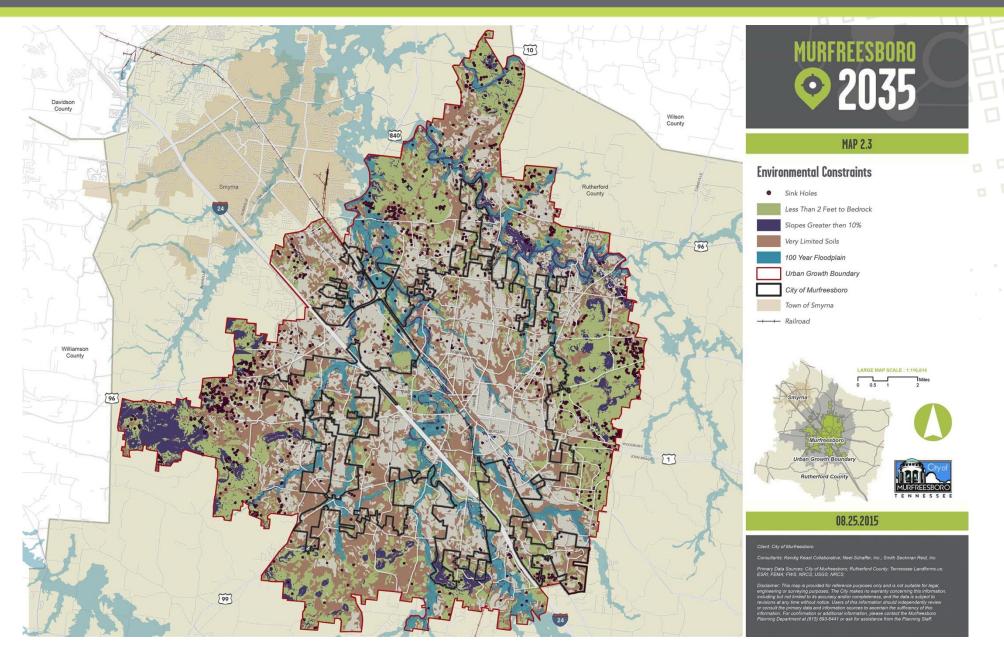




## **GROWTH SEQUENCING PROGRAM**

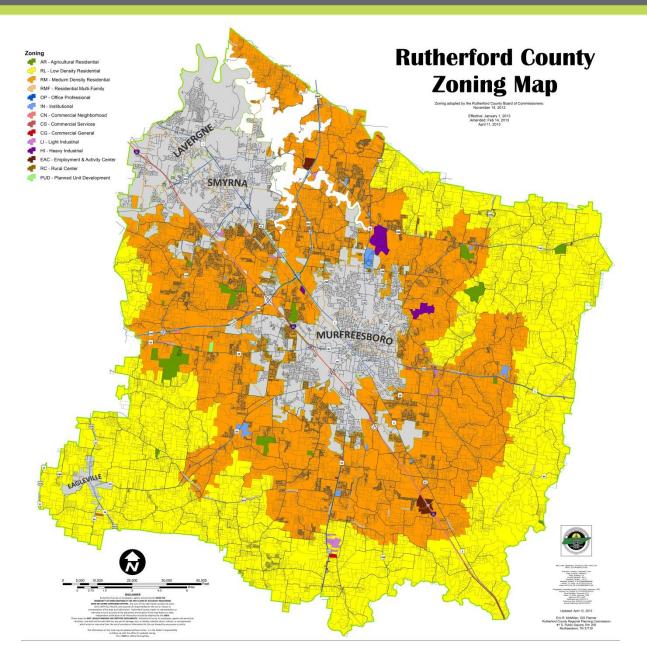


# **ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS**





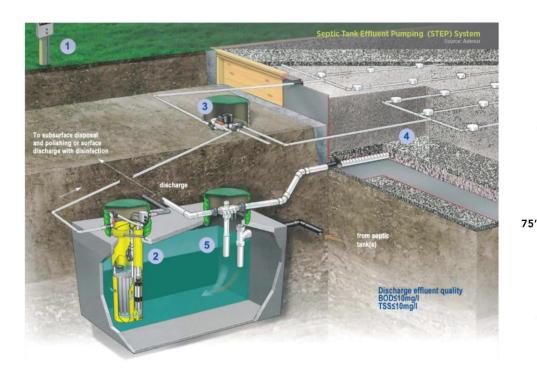
## **RC ZONING MAP**

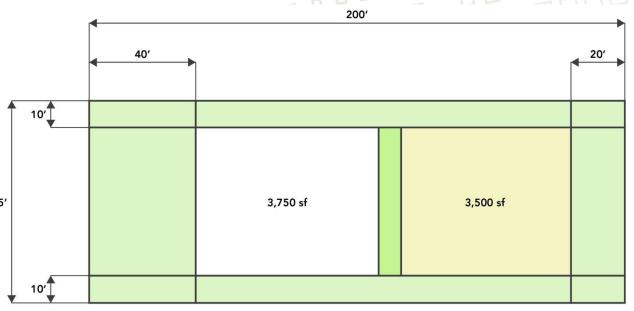




## **ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS**

### STEP Wastewater Discharge: Environmental Constraints





Septic Tank Effluent Pumping (STEP) System

Rutherford County Medium Density Residential District 15,000 sq. ft.



#### **Policies**

- Policy 4.3: To reduce potential erosion and expensive construction techniques, development should avoid steep slopes of 10 percent or greater.
- Policy 4.4: Where practicable, all development, including transportation facilities, should avoid significant penetration impacts to large stands of existing forest cover. Thoroughfares and structures should be aligned and constructed to remain along or just within forest edges only.
- Policy 4.5: Plan areas for a variety of residential housing types and densities, as described in Chapter 5, *Housing and Neighborhoods* within this Comprehensive Plan.





### **HOUSING TYPOLOGIES**

**Key Recommendation:** Broaden the palette of available and affordable housing options and living choices to meet market demands.

### **Housing choice**

- Adopt a housing palette
  - Allow for mixed housing neighborhoods by-right
  - Outline housing types permitted in each district and neighborhood type
  - Establish minimum housing types to maximum density
  - Specify dimensional standards for each housing type

### **Attainable housing**

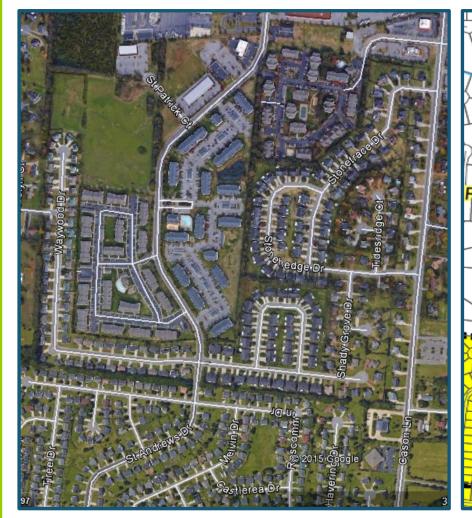
- Establish average rather than minimum lot sizes
  - Commonly an option in standard and required in cluster and planned development options
  - Addresses monotony and provides for home sizes
- Provide density bonuses for integration of affordable units
  - Bonus used to write down infrastructure costs
  - Warrants good design and materials standards

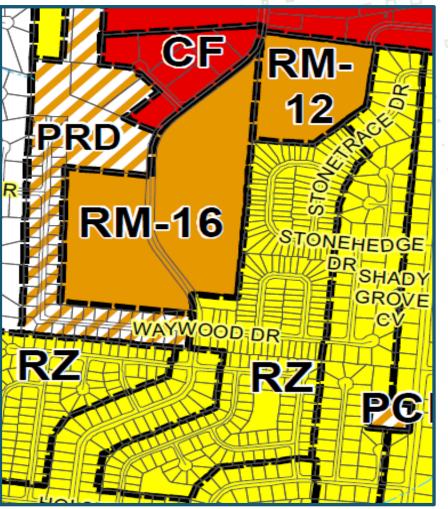




### **HOUSING TYPOLOGIES**

Mixed Housing Neighborhood: Character approach would allow mixed housing types without requiring a PRD.







### **HOUSING TYPOLOGIES**

Housing Palette: The palette sets out the minimum lot area and width, building setback, maximum height, and building coverage ratio for each of several alternative housing types.





Lot-Line Houses Lot and Building Standards									
	Min.							Max.	
Lot Size Group	Setbacks								Building
Lot Size Group	Lot Area Lot Wid	Lot Width	Front (House / Garage)	Small Side <sup>1</sup> / Interior Single Side	Street Side	Rear	Height	Overall Height (ft.)	Coverage Ratio
Small	5,000 <u>şf</u> .	50 ft.	15 ft. / 20 ft.	6 ft. / 25 ft.	10 ft.	20 ft.	2 stories	30	35%
Average	5,500 <u>sf</u> .	55 ft.	15 ft. / 20 ft.	6 ft. / 25 ft.	10 ft.	20 ft.	2 stories	30	35%
Large	6,000 sf.	60 ft.	15 ft. / 20 ft.	6 ft. / 25 ft.	10 ft.	20 ft.	2 stories	30	35%

### **Policies**

Policy 4.6: Use planning and development regulations to protect residential neighborhoods from encroachment of incompatible activities or land use intensities that may have a negative impact on a residential living environment.

#### **Ineffective Transition**





### **Policies**

Policy 4.6: Use planning and development regulations to protect residential neighborhoods from encroachment of incompatible activities or land uses that may have a negative impact on a residential living environment.

#### **Better Transition**

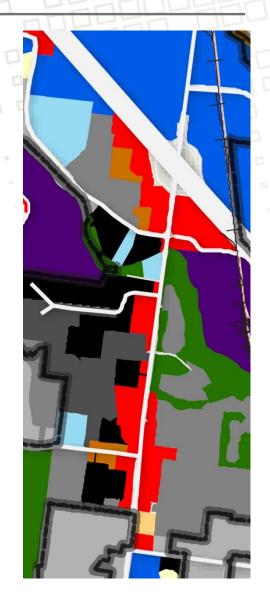




#### **Policies**

Policy 4.7: Design residential developments adjacent to the City's parks and greenways system to facilitate public access to and use of its park and recreational facilities, while minimizing potential conflicts between park users and residents of the neighborhood. Consider issues of community character, compatibility of land use, residents' security and safety, and efficient service provision in reviewing development proposals. These are important qualities of any community, and should be emphasized in Murfreesboro.

Policy 4.8: Utilize multi-family housing as a transition between intensive commercial/retail and office uses and single-family residential neighborhoods.





#### **Policies**

- Policy 4.9: Encourage future patterns of development and land use that would reduce infrastructure construction costs and would make efficient use of existing and planned public facilities. (encourage contiguous development!)
- Policy 4.10: For ease of administration, establish a one-to-one, parcel-level relationship between the Future Land Use Map and the Zoning Code.
- Policy 4.11: Ensure that proposed residential development is consistent with the locations shown on *Future Land Use Map*. Single-family residential developments should also be consistent with the principles and guidelines contained in Chapter 5, *Housing and Neighborhoods* of this Comprehensive Plan. Other relevant factors include the existing zoning of the parcel, adjacent land uses, and other Comprehensive Plan policies that are applicable to the type of housing proposed.



#### **Policies**

Policy 4.12: Neighborhood Conservation Zoning. Create Neighborhood Conservation zoning districts for specific, established neighborhoods that are largely built out and stable, and where no significant change in development type or pattern is desired. The standards for each district should reinforce the existing, prevailing physical conditions (e.g., lot sizes, building setbacks, dwelling sizes and styles, building heights and roof pitch, driveway location and design, garage placement relative to the street and principal structure if separate, sidewalk location and design, etc.).

This effectively customizes zoning by neighborhood area rather than applying "one size fits all" or more contemporary standards for newer residential development, which can lead to excessive nonconformities and variance requests in older areas.

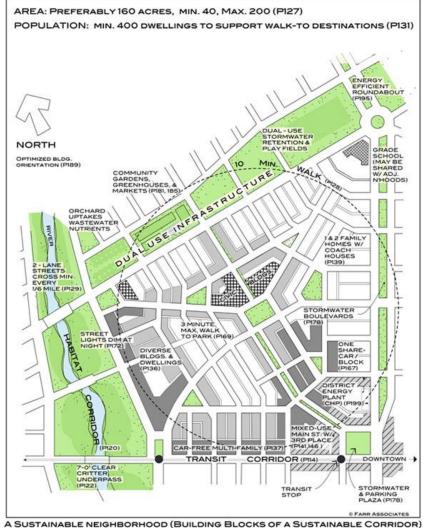
This approach also ensures that existing neighborhood character is maintained in case of any redevelopment or infill activity.



#### **Policies**

Policy 4.13: Reinforce the Neighborhood Unit Concept.

In general, continue to zone superblocks amid the City's arterial street grid to achieve a development pattern and arrangement of land uses consistent with the Neighborhood Unit Concept (e.g., lower-density housing types in the interior, centered around a neighborhood park and/or elementary school campus; larger commercial and institutional uses at the neighborhood edges and major intersections; and attached and multi-family housing and small-scale office uses providing a transition from the interior to the more intensive perimeter uses).





#### **Policies**

- Policy 4.14: Evaluate nonresidential development proposals according to the types of uses proposed, their compatibility with surrounding uses, and the ability of existing or planned infrastructure to provide adequate services to these uses.
- Policy 4.15: Establish design standards and guidelines for development within areas that are planned for nonresidential uses to ensure that these areas develop with high quality, compatible design. Standards and guidelines should address elements including, but not limited to, minimum lot size, building scale, building setbacks, lighting, landscaping, screening and fencing, signage, internal circulation, and building materials.
- Policy 4.16: Ensure that planned industrial areas are of sufficient size, and are appropriately located, to support the community's economic development goals and strategies.
- Policy 4.17: Periodically evaluate development review and approval processes, and revise as needed to ensure the following: (1) adequate opportunity is provided for public input in appropriate development projects; (2) consistency and predictability are maximized for all parties involved in the process; and (3) the process helps to achieve the goals and implement the policies of the Comprehensive Plan.



### **Policies**

Policy 4.18: Ensure that rezoning requests (or other development approvals) for land uses that are not consistent with *Future Land Use Map*, except for previously established land uses, are not approved until the Comprehensive Plan has been implemented through adoption of consistent development regulations. Approve amendments to *Future Land Use Map* only when they meet the spirit and intent of the goals and objectives stated within the Comprehensive Plan, and when they are in the community's best interest. Thereafter, rezoning proposals for inconsistent land uses should not be considered until the Comprehensive Plan has been amended to achieve consistency. In those cases, the City should process rezoning requests and Plan amendments concurrently. The City's zoning ordinance should be revised to better implement the recommendations in the Comprehensive Plan.

### **LAND USE GOALS**

### Goals

- Goal 1: Develop an average density for the Planning Area, at a level that makes full use of urban services. Averaging allows for areas to have a mix of low-, medium-, and high-density development. Mixing densities to encourage efficient use of services also means requiring a high level of building and siting compatibility, encouraging neighborhoods to have both character and privacy.
- Goal 2: Balance individual property rights with community interests and goals.
- Goal 3: Encourage land uses, densities and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and low municipal, state governmental and utility costs.
- Goal 4: Build community identity through revitalizing the City's districts, neighborhoods and corridors; and enforcing the adherence to specific design standards.



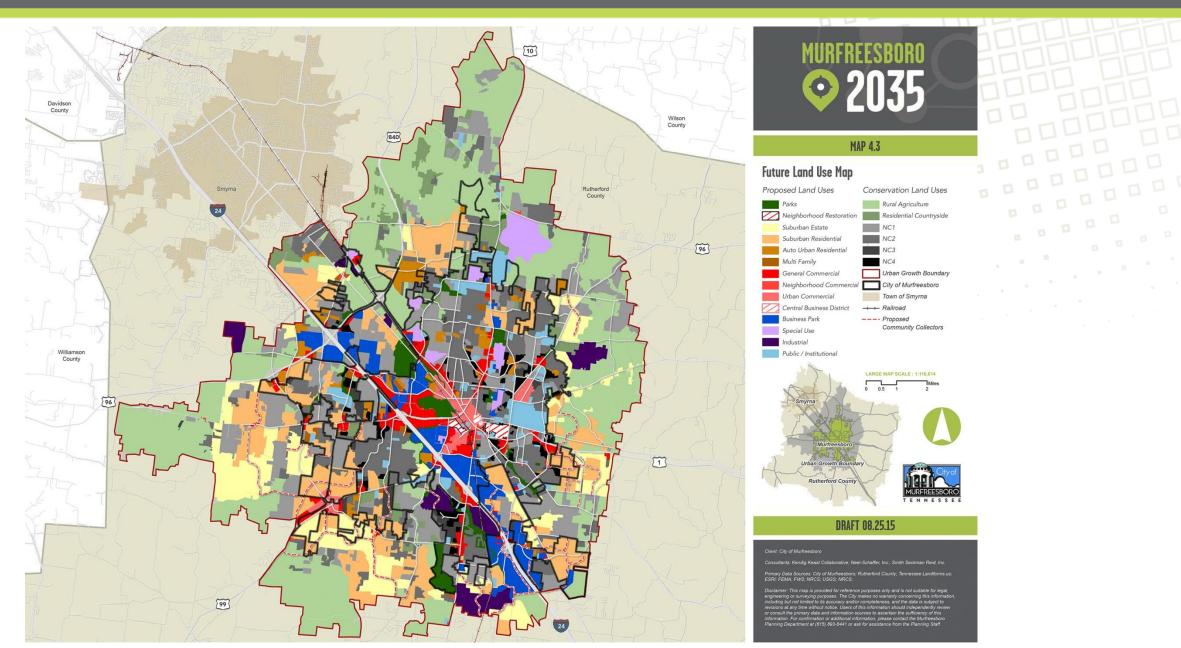
### **LAND USE GOALS**

### Goals

- Goal 5: Develop City gateways and entryways to special districts to enhance community identity.
- Goal 6: Provide design guidance for distinct neighborhoods, districts and highly used corridors.
- Goal 7: Enhance design cohesion through the implementation of improved standards. Integrate urban design elements into public improvement projects.
- Goal 8: Preserve open space in the outlying areas of the Urban Growth Boundary to accommodate future growth (beyond the 20-year horizon of the Plan) and create a defined boundary and, hence, a sense of arrival to the community.



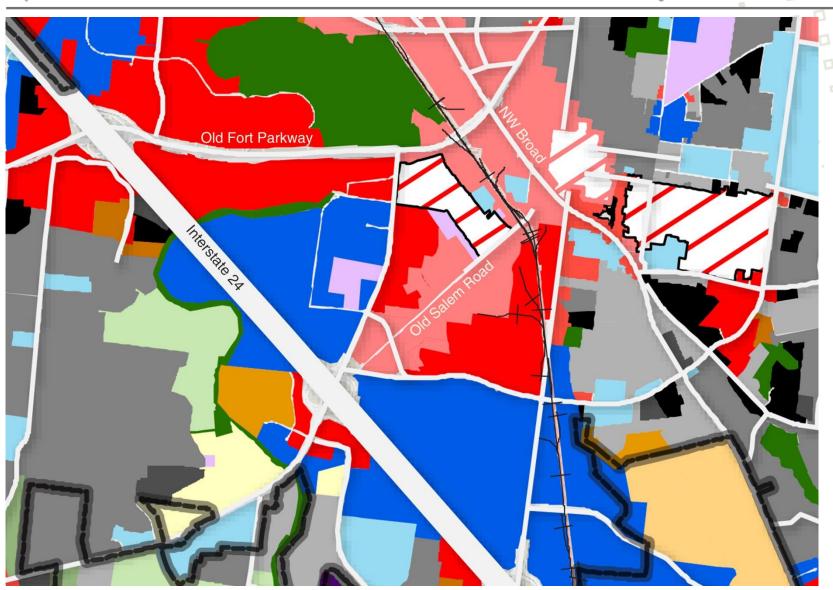
## **FUTURE LAND USE**





## LAND USE CLASSIFICATIONS

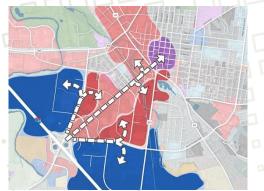
### Special Area Plans, District: Downtown Mixed-Use Expansion





### Special Area Plans, District: New Salem Highway Business and Technology Park





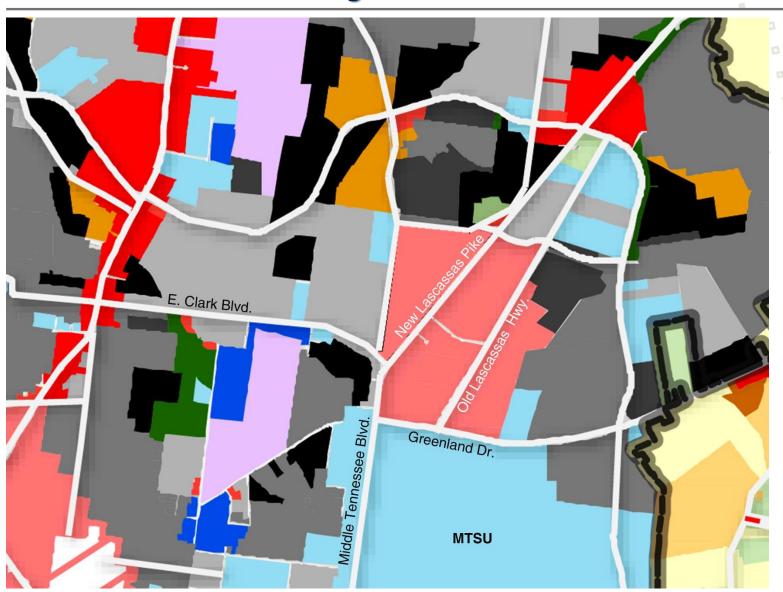


### Special Area Plans, District: Murfreesboro Bottoms Redevelopment Program





#### **District: MTSU Student Village**





#### **District: MTSU Student Village**



### **District: South Murfreesboro Development District**





### District: NW Broad St. / W. College St. Mixed-Use Redevelopment Program





### Corridor: NW Broad Street / Nashville Highway Mixed-Use Redevelopment Program

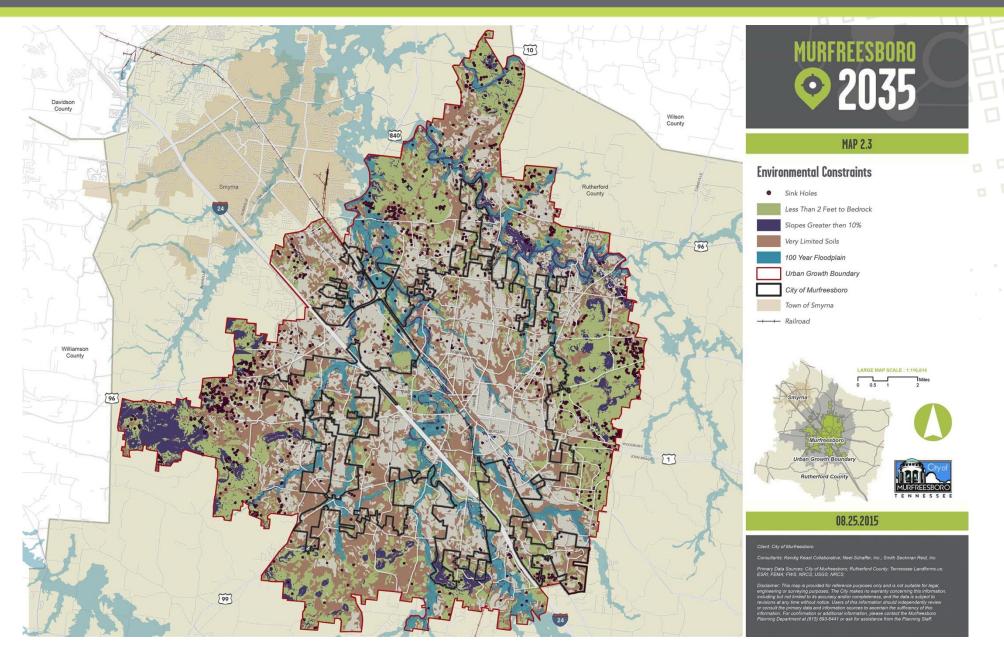




### Corridor: West College Street Mixed-Use Redevelopment Program - -

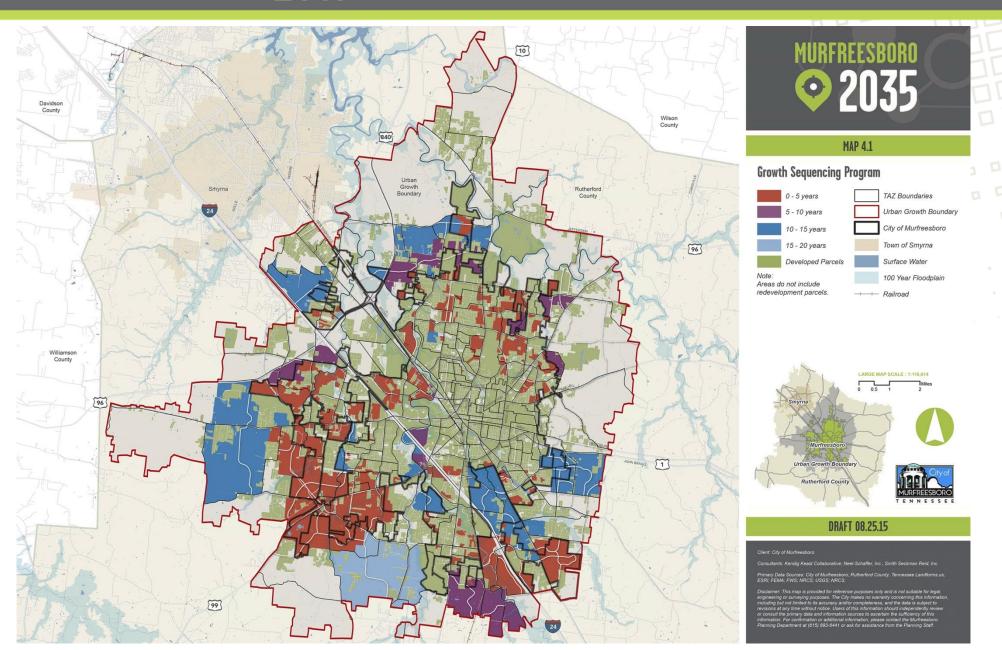


## **ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS**



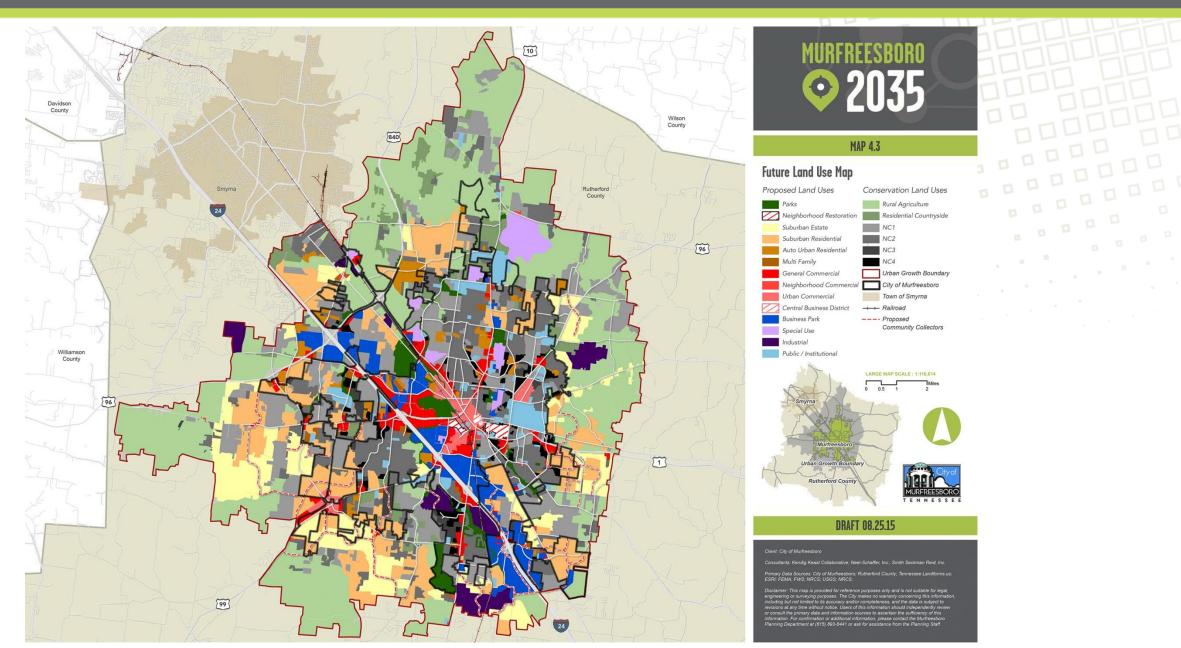


## **GROWTH SEQUENCING PROGRAM**

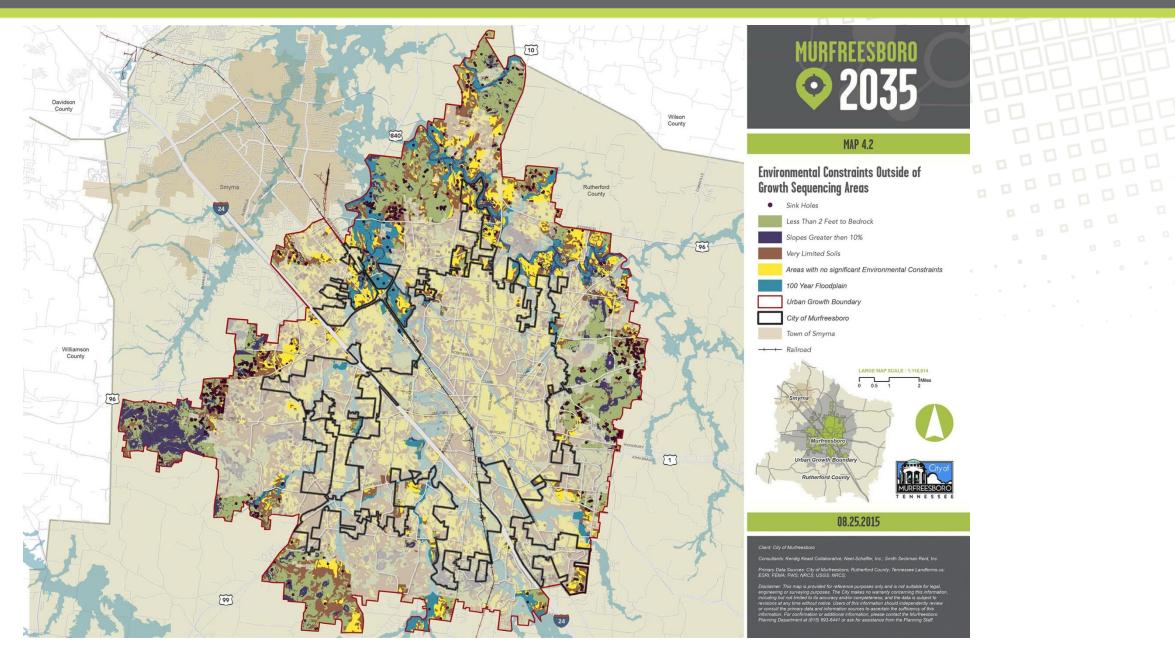




## **FUTURE LAND USE**

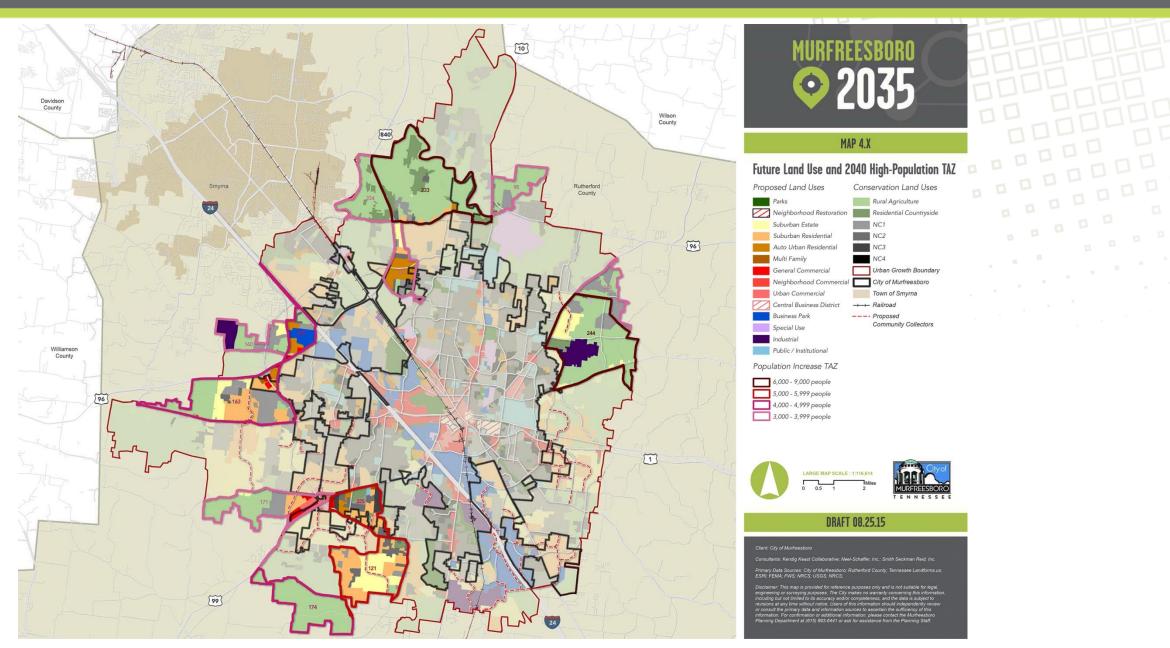


### **ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS**

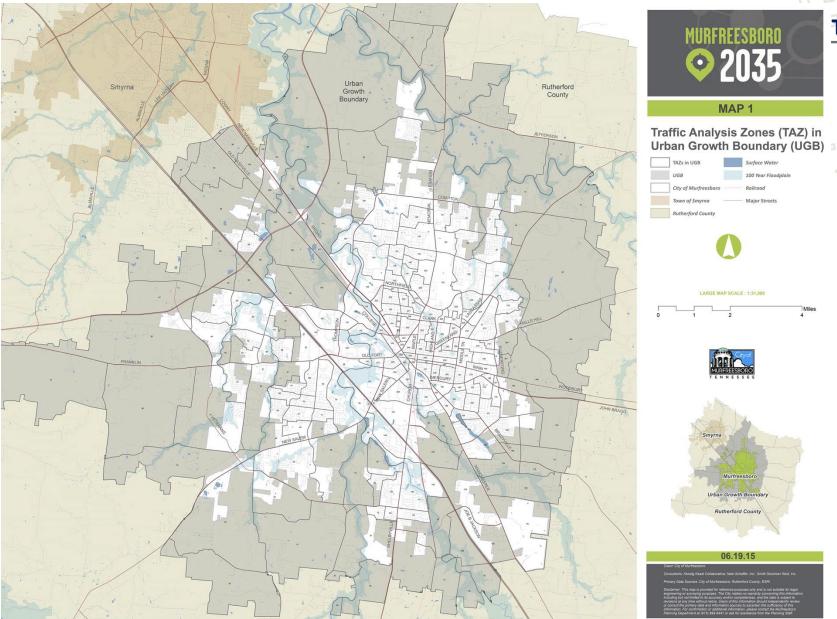




### **FLU AND KEY TAZS**

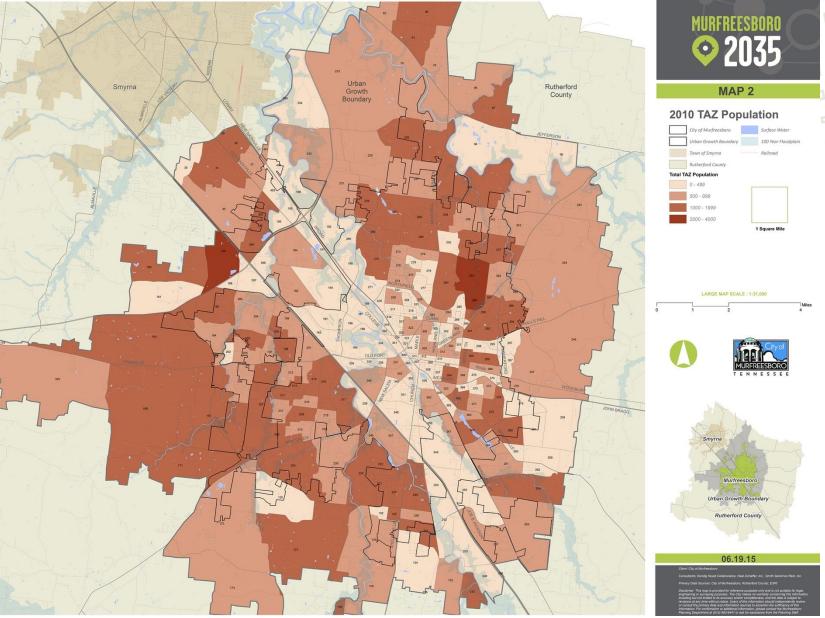






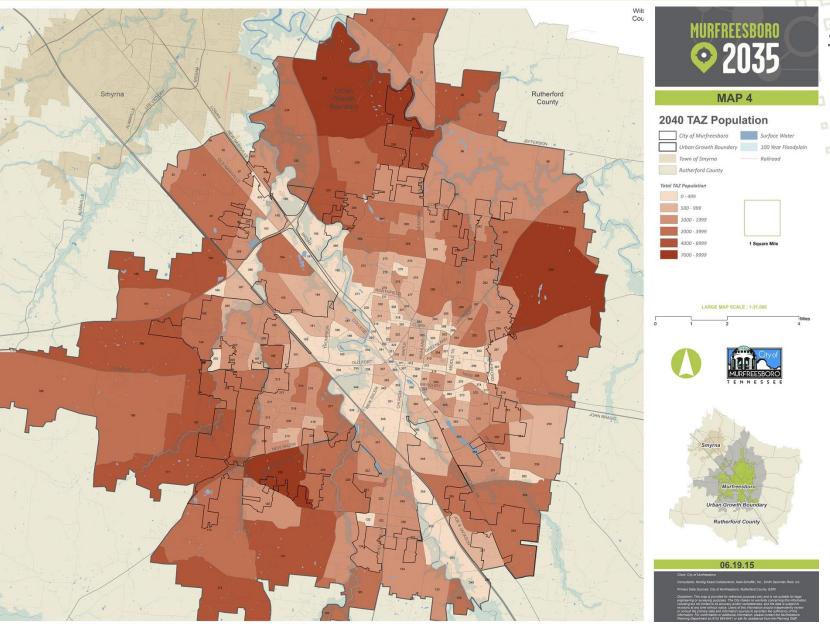
#### TAZs in the UGB





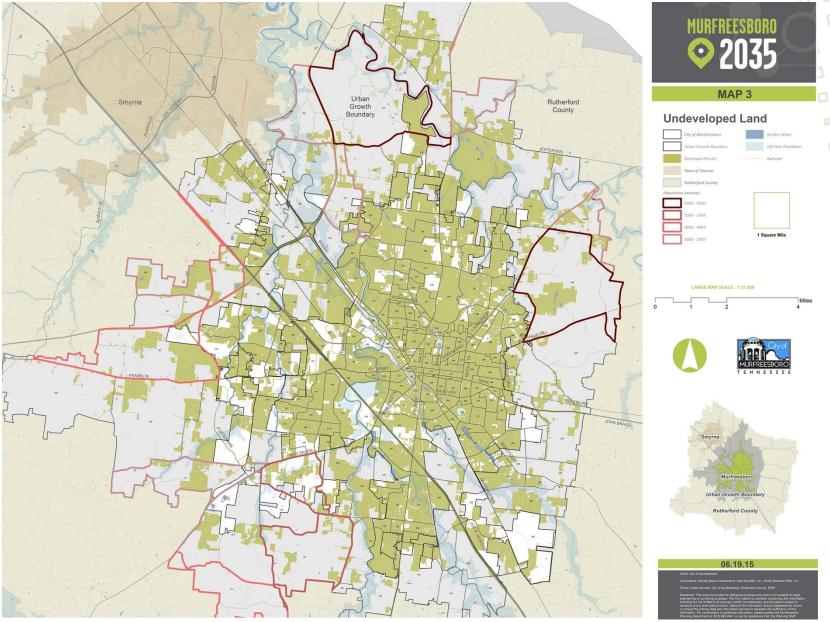
#### **2010 Population**





#### **2040 Population**





2040 Most Populated TAZs and Developed Land



#### **1 Planning Context**

Population Projections 2015 2035

Murfreesboro: **124,745 228,090** 

Planning Area (UGB + City): **202,140 362,388** 

Rutherford County: 309,088 **509,910** 

Planning Area Growth: 160,248 persons

Future Land Use Plan: 120,009 persons

Delta: **40,239** persons

Remaining Land: 35,010 acres

